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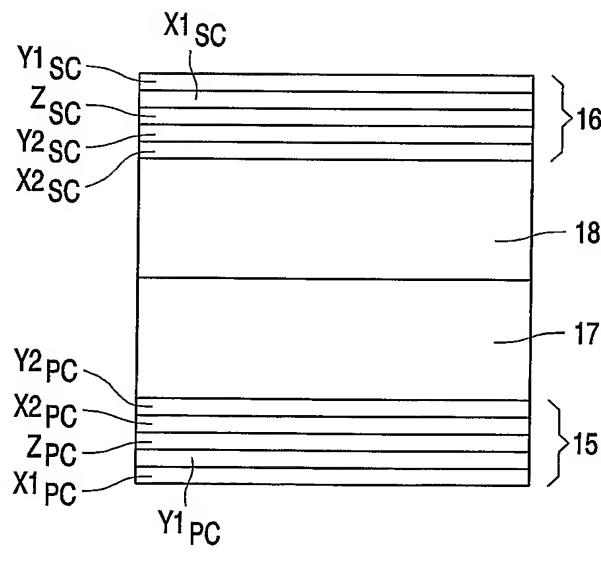
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(54) Title: VARIABLE FIELD-OF-VIEW GRADIENT COIL SYSTEM FOR MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a gradient coil system for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) systems and to a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) system comprising such a gradient coil system. Magnetic resonance imaging systems comprise at least a main magnet system, a gradient coil system, a RF system and a signal processing system. The gradient coil system according to the present invention comprises at least two X primary coil-like elements (X_{1PC} , X_{2PC}), at least two Y primary coil-like elements (Y_{1PC} , Y_{2PC}) and one Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}) providing a modular gradient coil system, wherein the at least two X primary coil-like elements (X_{1PC} , X_{2PC}) have mutually different linearity volumes by themselves or in combination with each other, the at least two Y primary coil-like elements (Y_{1PC} , Y_{2PC}) have mutually different linearity volumes by themselves or in combination with each other, and the one Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}) is placed between the X primary coil-like elements (X_{1PC} , X_{2PC}) and the Y primary coil-like elements (Y_{1PC} , Y_{2PC}).



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VARIABLE FIELD-OF-VIEW GRADIENT COIL SYSTEM FOR MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING

The present invention is related to a gradient coil system for magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) systems. The invention further relates to a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) system comprising such a gradient coil system.

The basic components of a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) system are the main magnet system, the gradient coil system, the RF system and the signal processing system. The main magnet system comprises a bore hole enabling the entry of an object to be analyzed by the MRI system and generates a strong uniform static field for polarization of nuclear spins in the object to be analyzed. The gradient coil system is designed to produce time-varying magnetic fields of controlled spatial non-uniformity. The gradient coil system is a crucial part of the MRI system because gradient fields are essential for signal localization. The RF system mainly consists of a transmitter coil and a receiver coil, the transmitter coil being capable of generating a rotating magnetic field for excitation of a spin system, and the receiver coil converting a precessing magnetization into electrical signals. The signal processing system generates images on the basis of the electrical signals.

According to the prior art, the gradient coil system normally comprises three orthogonal primary coil-like elements, namely a so-termed X primary coil, Y primary coil and Z primary coil. The X, Y and Z nomenclature refers to the imaginary orthogonal axes used in describing MRI systems, wherein the Z axis is an axis co-axial with the axis of the bore hole of the main magnet system, the X axis is the vertical axis extending from the center of the magnetic field, and the Y axis is the corresponding horizontal axis orthogonal to the Z axis and the X axis. In addition to the three primary coil-like elements, a gradient coil system according to the prior art may also comprise three orthogonal shield coil-like elements, namely a so-called X shield coil, Y shield coil and Z shield coil.

From the prior art multimode gradient coil systems are known, wherein such a multimode gradient coil system according to the prior art comprises two X primary coil-like elements, two Y primary coil-like elements and two Z primary coil-like elements. The system may also comprise two X shield coil-like elements, two Y shield coil-like elements and two Z shield coil-like elements. A multimode gradient coil system is sometimes also called modular gradient coil system or twin-coil system.

The prior art document US 5,736,858 discloses a modular gradient coil system for a MRI system. However, it should be noted that the X, Y and Z nomenclature used in US 5,736,858 is slightly different. According to US 5,736,858 the Z axis is the axis co-axial with the axis of the bore hole of the main magnet system; the Y axis is the vertical axis extending from the center of the magnetic field; the X axis is the corresponding horizontal axis orthogonal to the Z axis and the Y axis. However, in both nomenclatures the Z axis is the axis co-axial with the axis of the bore hole of the main magnet system.

It should be noted that the terms "coil" and "coil-like element" used within this patent application should cover all types of coils, including coils having shapes as disclosed in US 6,078,177. US 6,078,177 discloses a "3D-type" of coil, wherein primary and shield coils are connected with a set of conductors on a conical shape between an inner surface and an outer surface of the gradient coil system, which conical shape could also be a flange. So, within the present invention a "coil" or a "coil-like element" can be either of conventional design or such a "3D-type".

The present invention is related to a modular gradient coil system of such a MRI system.

The present invention provides a gradient coil system for magnetic resonance imaging systems, comprising at least two X primary coil-like elements, at least two Y primary coil-like elements and one Z primary coil-like element providing a modular gradient coil system, wherein the at least two X primary coil-like elements have mutually different linearity volumes by themselves or in combination with each other, the at least two Y primary coil-like elements have mutually different linearity volumes by themselves or in combination with each other, and the one Z primary coil-like element is placed between the X primary coil-like elements and the Y primary coil-like elements.

In accordance with a preferred embodiment of the invention the gradient coil system comprises in addition at least two X shield coil-like elements, at least two Y shield coil-like elements and one Z shield coil-like element, wherein the one Z shield coil-like element is placed between the X shield coil-like elements and the Y shield coil-like elements.

In accordance with a further improved, preferred embodiment of the invention the Z coil-like elements are made from hollow conductors, the Z coil-like elements being directly cooled by a cooling fluid, e.g. water, flowing through said respective hollow conductors.

Furthermore, according to the present invention, the modular gradient coil system comprises two X primary coil-like elements, two Y primary coil-like elements and

one Z primary coil-like element providing an inner coil arrangement, as well as two X shield coil-like elements, two Y shield coil-like elements and one Z shield coil-like element providing an outer coil arrangement, a layer comprising epoxy with filler material and/or a GRP tube layer being positioned between the inner coil arrangement and the outer coil
5 arrangement.

In addition, the present invention provides a magnetic resonance imaging system comprising such a gradient coil system.

10 Embodiments of a gradient coil system and a magnetic resonance imaging system in accordance with the invention will be described in the following with reference to the Figures, in which:

Fig. 1 shows a MRI system according to the prior art;

15 Fig. 2 shows a cross-sectional view through a detail of a gradient coil system according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 3 shows a cross-sectional view through a detail of a gradient coil system according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 4 shows a cross-sectional view through a detail of a gradient coil system according to a third embodiment of the present invention; and

20 Fig. 5 shows an enlarged detail of the embodiment according to Figure 4.

Figure 1 shows a magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) system 1 known from the prior art which includes a main magnet system 2 for generating a steady magnetic field, 25 and also several gradient coils providing a gradient coil system 3 for generating additional magnetic fields having a gradient in the X, Y, Z directions. The Z direction of the coordinate system shown corresponds to the direction of the steady magnetic field in the main magnet system 2 by convention. The Z axis is an axis co-axial with the axis of a bore hole of the main magnet system 2, the X axis is the vertical axis extending from the center of the magnetic field, and the Y axis is the corresponding horizontal axis orthogonal to the Z axis 30 and the X axis.

The gradient coils of the gradient coil system 3 are fed by a power supply unit 4. An RF transmitter coil 5 serves to generate RF magnetic fields and is connected to an RF transmitter and modulator 6.

A receiver coil is used to receive the magnetic resonance signal generated by the RF field in the object 7 to be examined, for example a human or animal body. This coil may be the same coil as the RF transmitter coil 5. Furthermore, the main magnet system 2 encloses an examination space which is large enough to accommodate a part of the body 7 to 5 be examined. The RF coil 5 is arranged around or on the part of the body 7 to be examined in this examination space. The RF transmitter coil 5 is connected to a signal amplifier and demodulation unit 10 via a transmission/reception circuit 9.

The control unit 11 controls the RF transmitter and modulator 6 and the power supply unit 4 so as to generate special pulse sequences which contain RF pulses and 10 gradients. The phase and amplitude obtained from the demodulation unit 10 are applied to a processing unit 12. The processing unit 12 processes the presented signal values so as to form an image by transformation. This image can be visualized, for example by means of a monitor 8.

According to the present invention, the magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) 15 system 1 comprises an improved gradient coil system which will be described below in greater detail. The present invention provides a new gradient coil system for magnetic resonance imaging systems.

Fig. 2 shows a detail of a gradient coil system 13 according to a first embodiment of the present invention, illustrating schematically the radial build-up structure. 20 The gradient coil system 13 according to Fig. 2 comprises two X primary coils, two Y primary coils and one Z primary coil. The two X primary coils have mutually different linearity volumes by themselves, i.e. a first non-linear X primary coil X_{1PC} has a smaller linearity volume than a second linear X primary coil X_{2PC} . The two Y primary coils also have mutually different linearity volumes, i.e. a first non-linear Y primary coil Y_{1PC} has a smaller 25 linearity volume than a second linear Y primary coil Y_{2PC} .

It should be noted that according to the present invention the two X (and two Y) primary coils can also have mutually different linearity volumes in combination with each other, meaning that the first X primary coil X_{1PC} has an intermediate linearity volume, while the second X primary coil X_{2PC} is designed as a correction coil, which, in combination with 30 the first X primary coil X_{1PC} results in a smaller or larger linearity volume, depending on the polarity of the current in the correction coil. Such a second X primary coil X_{2PC} designed as a correction coil can be driven with a separate amplifier (not shown) or connected in series with the first X primary coil X_{1PC} by a switch (not shown). Such a switch can also connect the correction coil in reverse polarity.

The one Z primary coil Z_{PC} is positioned or placed or sandwiched between the X primary coils and the Y primary coils.

The present invention provides a modular gradient coil system with two X primary coils and two Y primary coils, but with only one Z primary coil. The present

5 invention has found that only one Z primary coil is sufficient to provide an effective modular gradient coil system 13. The Z primary coil is more efficient than the X and Y primary coils and has a higher PNS (peripheral nerve stimulation) threshold. There is therefore no need for a twin Z primary coil.

According to the embodiment shown in Fig. 2, the one Z primary coil Z_{PC} is
10 placed between the two X primary coils and the two Y primary coils in such a way that on the first side of the Z primary coil Z_{PC} there is positioned the first non-linear X primary coil $X1_{PC}$ and the first non-linear Y primary coil $Y1_{PC}$. On this first side of the one Z primary coil Z_{PC} the non-linear Y primary coil $Y1_{PC}$ is positioned between the Z primary coil Z_{PC} and the non-linear X primary coil $X1_{PC}$. On the adjacent second side of the Z primary coil Z_{PC} there
15 is arranged the second linear X primary coil $X2_{PC}$ and the second linear Y primary coil $Y2_{PC}$. On this second side of the Z primary coil Z_{PC} the linear X primary coil $X2_{PC}$ is positioned between said Z primary coil Z_{PC} and the linear Y primary coil $Y2_{PC}$. The one Z primary coil is positioned or sandwiched between the two X primary coils and the two Y primary coils.
The non-linear X primary coil $X1_{PC}$ is located at the innermost radial position. It should be
20 noted that the radial order of the two X and two Y primary coils can be different from the embodiment shown in Fig. 2. For example, the non-linear Y primary coil $Y1_{PC}$ could be located at the innermost radial position.

In the case that one of the two X (and one of the two Y) primary coils is
25 designed as a correction coil, it is preferred to locate the correction coil at the larger radius of the coil arrangement.

The five primary coils of the arrangement according to Fig. 2 are glued together. Between each pair of two adjacent primary coils an electrical insulation layer is provided. This means that between the first non-linear X primary coil $X1_{PC}$ and the first non-linear Y primary coil $Y1_{PC}$ there is positioned a first electrical insulation layer. Furthermore,
30 an electrical insulation layer is positioned between the first non-linear Y primary coil $Y1_{PC}$ and the one Z primary coil Z_{PC} , between the Z primary coil Z_{PC} and the second linear X primary coil $X2_{PC}$ and between said linear X primary coil $X2_{PC}$ and the second linear Y primary coil $Y2_{PC}$. The electrical insulation layers also have a thermal insulation effect, the thermal insulation being an undesired side-effect of the electrical insulation layers.

The one Z primary coil is made of hollow conductors and is directly cooled by water or another cooling fluid that flows through said hollow conductors. The one Z primary coil Z_{PC} is sandwiched between the two X primary coils and the two Y primary coils to provide efficient cooling to said two X primary coils and said two Y primary coils. The two 5 X primary coils and two Y primary coils are indirectly cooled by said one Z primary coil. If the Z primary coil were not sandwiched between the two X primary coils and the two Y primary coils, but instead were positioned outside said two X primary coils and said two Y primary coils, the indirect cooling provided by the one Z primary coil for the two X primary coils and the two Y primary coils would not be effective enough because the heat would have 10 to pass four electrical insulation layers which also act as undesired thermal insulation.

Fig. 3 shows a detail of a second embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 3 shows a gradient coil system 14 comprising an inner coil arrangement 15 and an outer coil arrangement 16. The inner coil arrangement 15 of the gradient coil system 14 according to Fig. 3 is designed like the gradient coil system according to Fig. 2 comprising two X primary coils $X1_{PC}, X2_{PC}$, two Y primary coils $Y1_{PC}, Y2_{PC}$ and one Z primary coil Z_{PC} .
15

In addition to this inner coil arrangement 15 the gradient coil system 14 according to Fig. 3 comprises the outer coil arrangement 16, which outer coil arrangement 16 comprises two X shield coils, two Y shield coils and one Z shield coil. The one Z shield coil is placed or sandwiched between the two X shield coils and the two Y shield coils. On both 20 sides of said Z shield coil Z_{SC} there is arranged one X shield coil and one Y shield coil. The two X shield coils $X1_{SC}$ and $X2_{SC}$ correspond to the two X primary coils $X1_{PC}$ and $X2_{PC}$ in such a way that a first X shield coil $X1_{SC}$ provides good shielding for the first X primary coil $X1_{PC}$ and a second X shield coil $X2_{SC}$ provides good shielding for the second X primary coil $X2_{PC}$. The two Y shield coils $Y1_{SC}$ and $Y2_{SC}$ correspond to the two Y primary coils $Y1_{PC}$ and 25 $Y2_{PC}$ in such a way that a first Y shield coil $Y1_{SC}$ provides good shielding for the first Y primary coil $Y1_{PC}$ and a second Y shield coil $Y2_{SC}$ provides good shielding for the second Y primary coil $Y2_{PC}$.

As shown in Fig. 3, on one side of the Z shield coil Z_{SC} there is positioned the first X shield coil $X1_{SC}$ and the first Y shield coil $Y1_{SC}$. On the other side of the one Z shield 30 coil Z_{SC} there is positioned the second X shield coil $X2_{SC}$ and the second Y shield coil $Y2_{SC}$. The first X shield coil $X1_{SC}$ is positioned between the one Z shield coil Z_{SC} and the first Y shield coil $Y1_{SC}$, and the second Y shield coil $Y2_{SC}$ is positioned between the one Z shield coil Z_{SC} and the second X shield coil $X2_{SC}$. The radius of the X and Y shield coils can either

be inside or outside the Z shield coil. This is independent of the radial order of the primary coils.

It should be noted that the shield coils of the outer coil arrangement 16 are glued together like the primary coils of the inner coil arrangement 15. In order to avoid repetitions, it should only be mentioned that for the outer coil arrangement there are also provided electrical insulation layers between each pair of adjacent shield coils, the Z shield coil Z_{SC} which is positioned or sandwiched between the two X shield coils and the two Y shield coils being directly cooled by a cooling fluid, e.g. water, flowing through hollow conductors from which the Z shield coil is made, thereby cooling indirectly the X shield coils and Y shield coils.

It can be taken from Fig. 3 that two layers are positioned between the inner coil arrangement 15 and the outer coil arrangement 16. A first layer 17 is provided in the form of an epoxy layer with filler material. Glass spheres can be used as filler material. The function of the layer 17 is the coupling of forces of the primary coils and shield coils for compensation purposes. A second layer 18 is provided in the form of a so-called GRP tube. The GRP (Glass Reinforced Plastic) tube consists of a carrier tube of wound glass filaments filled with plastic. The GRP tube adds stiffness to the gradient coil system 14. The first layer 17 is positioned adjacent to the inner coil arrangement 15 and the second layer 18 provided in form of the GRP tube is positioned adjacent to the outer coil arrangement 16. It is also possible that the position of the first layer 17 and the second layer 18 are swapped, meaning that the GRP tube is positioned adjacent to the inner coil arrangement 15 and the layer 17 is positioned adjacent to the outer coil arrangement 16.

Figs. 4 and 5 show a third embodiment of the present invention. Fig. 5 is an enlarged view of the detail V according to Fig. 4. Fig. 4 shows a gradient coil system 19 which is designed in analogy to the gradient coil system 14 according to Fig. 3. Therefore, in order to avoid repetitions, the same reference numerals are used for the same functional and structural parts.

As shown in Fig. 4, the gradient coil system 19 comprises, like the gradient coil system 14 according to Fig. 3, an inner coil arrangement 15 consisting of five primary coils, an outer coil arrangement 16 consisting of five shield coils and the layers 17 and 18 positioned between the inner coil arrangement 15 and the outer coil arrangement 16. The inner coil arrangement 15 comprising five primary coils, namely the non-linear X primary coil X_{1PC} , the non-linear Y primary coil Y_{1PC} , the linear X primary coil X_{2PC} , the linear Y primary coil Y_{2PC} and the one Z primary coil Z_{PC} , corresponds exactly to the inner coil

arrangement 15 of the embodiment according to Fig. 3, with Figs. 4 and 5 explicitly showing the hollow conductors 20 which form the Z primary coil Z_{PC} and the electrical insulation layers 21 positioned between each pair of coils.

The gradient coil system 19 according to Fig. 4 differs from the gradient coil system 14 according to Fig. 3 by the position of the X shield coils and Y shield coils within the outer coil arrangement 16 relative to the one Z shield coil and the layer 18. In the embodiment according to Fig. 4, the first X shield coil X_{1SC} and the first Y shield coil Y_{1SC} are positioned between the one Z shield coil and the layer 18, while in the embodiment according to Fig. 3 the second X and Y shield coils X_{2SC} and Y_{2SC} are positioned between 10 the Z shield coil and the layer 18. Consequently, in the embodiment according to Fig. 4, the first X shield coil X_{2SC} and the first Y shield coil Y_{2SC} are positioned at the outer side of the outer coil arrangement 16.

The present invention provides a gradient coil system for magnetic resonance imaging systems having primary coils or a combination of primary coils and shield coils. The 15 primary coils and/or the shield coils each comprise at least two X coils, at least two Y coils and one Z coil. The Z coil is sandwiched between the at least two X coils and the at least two Y coils. The single Z coil comprises hollow conductors for direct cooling purposes, and water flows through said hollow conductors. The X coils and Y coils are indirectly cooled by said Z coil. Instead of water, a different cooling fluid can be transported through the hollow 20 conductors of the Z coils.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMERALS:

- 1 magnetic resonance imaging system
- 2 main magnet system
- 3 gradient coil system
- 4 power supply unit
- 5 5 RF transmitter coil
- 6 modulator
- 7 object
- 8 monitor
- 9 transmission/reception circuit
- 10 10 demodulation unit
- 11 control unit
- 12 processing unit
- 13 gradient coil system
- 14 gradient coil system
- 15 15 inner coil arrangement
- 16 outer coil arrangement
- 17 layer
- 18 layer
- 19 gradient coil system
- 20 20 hollow conductors
- 21 electrical insulation layer

CLAIMS:

1. A gradient coil system for magnetic resonance imaging systems, comprising at least two X primary coil-like elements, at least two Y primary coil-like elements and one Z primary coil-like element providing a modular gradient coil system, wherein the at least two X primary coil-like elements have mutually different linearity volumes by themselves or in combination with each other, the at least two Y primary coil-like elements have mutually different linearity volumes by themselves or in combination with each other, and the one Z primary coil-like element is placed between the X primary coil-like elements and the Y primary coil-like elements.
5
- 10 2. A gradient coil system according to claim 1, characterized in that the one Z primary coil-like element is placed between the X primary coil-like elements and the Y primary coil-like elements in such a way that at both sides of the Z primary coil-like element there is arranged at least one X primary coil-like element and at least one Y primary coil-like element.
- 15 3. A gradient coil system according to claim 2, characterized in that the one Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}) is placed between the two X primary coil-like elements and the two Y primary coil-like elements in such a way that at one side of the Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}) there is arranged a first X primary coil-like element ($X1_{PC}$) and a first Y primary coil-like element ($Y1_{PC}$), and that at the other side of the Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}) there is arranged a second X primary coil-like element ($X2_{PC}$) and a second Y primary coil-like element ($Y2_{PC}$).
20
- 25 4. A gradient coil system according to claim 1, characterized by at least two X shield coil-like elements, at least two Y shield coil-like elements and one Z shield coil-like element, wherein the one Z shield coil-like element is placed between the X shield coil-like elements and the Y shield coil-like elements.

5. A gradient coil system according to claim 4, characterized in that the one Z shield coil-like element is placed between the X shield coil-like elements and the Y shield coil-like elements in such a way that at both sides of the Z shield coil-like element there is arranged at least one X shield coil-like element and at least one Y shield coil-like element.

5

6. A gradient coil system according to claim 5, characterized in that the one Z shield coil-like element (Z_{SC}) is placed between the two X shield coil-like elements and the two Y shield coil-like elements in such a way that at one side of the Z shield coil-like element (Z_{SC}) there is arranged a first X shield coil-like element (X_{1SC}) and a first Y shield coil-like element (Y_{1SC}), and at the other side of the Z shield coil-like element (Z_{SC}) there is arranged a second X shield coil-like element (X_{2SC}) and a second Y shield coil-like element (Y_{2SC}).

10

7. A gradient coil system according to claim 1, characterized in that the one Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}) is made from hollow conductors, and that the one Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}) is directly cooled by a cooling fluid flowing through said hollow conductors.

15

8. A gradient coil system according to claim 7, characterized in that the two X primary coil-like elements (X_{1PC} , X_{2PC}) and the two Y primary coil-like elements (Y_{1PC} , Y_{2PC}) positioned at both sides of the one Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}) are indirectly cooled by said directly cooled Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}).

20

9. A gradient coil system according to claim 4, characterized in that the one Z shield coil-like element (Z_{SC}) is made from hollow conductors, and that the one Z shield coil-like element (Z_{SC}) is directly cooled by a cooling fluid flowing through said hollow conductors.

25

10. A gradient coil system according to claim 9, characterized in that the two X shield coil-like elements (X_{1SC} , X_{2SC}) and the two Y shield coil-like elements (Y_{1SC} , Y_{2SC}) positioned around the one Z shield coil-like element (Z_{SC}) are indirectly cooled by the directly cooled Z shield coil-like element (Z_{SC}).

30

11. A gradient coil system according to claim 4, characterized in that the two X primary coil-like elements (X_{1PC} , X_{2PC}), the two Y primary coil-like elements (Y_{1PC} , Y_{2PC})

and the one Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}) provide an inner coil arrangement, that the two X shield coil-like elements ($X1_{SC}$, $X2_{SC}$), the two Y shield coil-like elements ($Y1_{SC}$, $Y2_{SC}$) and the one Z shield coil-like element (Z_{SC}) provide an outer coil arrangement, and that a layer (17) comprising epoxy with filler material and/or a GRP tube layer (18) are positioned

5 between the inner coil arrangement and the outer coil arrangement.

12. A gradient coil system according to claim 11, characterized in that the layer (17) is positioned adjacent the inner coil arrangement, and that the GRP tube layer (18) is positioned adjacent the outer coil arrangement.

10

13. A gradient coil system according to claims 3, 6 and 11, characterized in that the second X primary coil-like element ($X2_{PC}$) and the second Y primary coil-like element ($Y2_{PC}$) are positioned between the one Z primary coil-like element (Z_{PC}) and the epoxy or glass layer, and that the second X shield coil-like element ($X2_{SC}$) and the second Y shield coil-like element ($Y2_{SC}$) are positioned between the one Z shield coil-like element (Z_{SC}) and the GRP tube.

14. A magnetic resonance imaging system, comprising a main magnet system, a gradient coil system, a RF system and a signal processing system, characterized in that the 20 gradient coil system is a gradient coil system according to any one of the preceding claims 1 to 13.

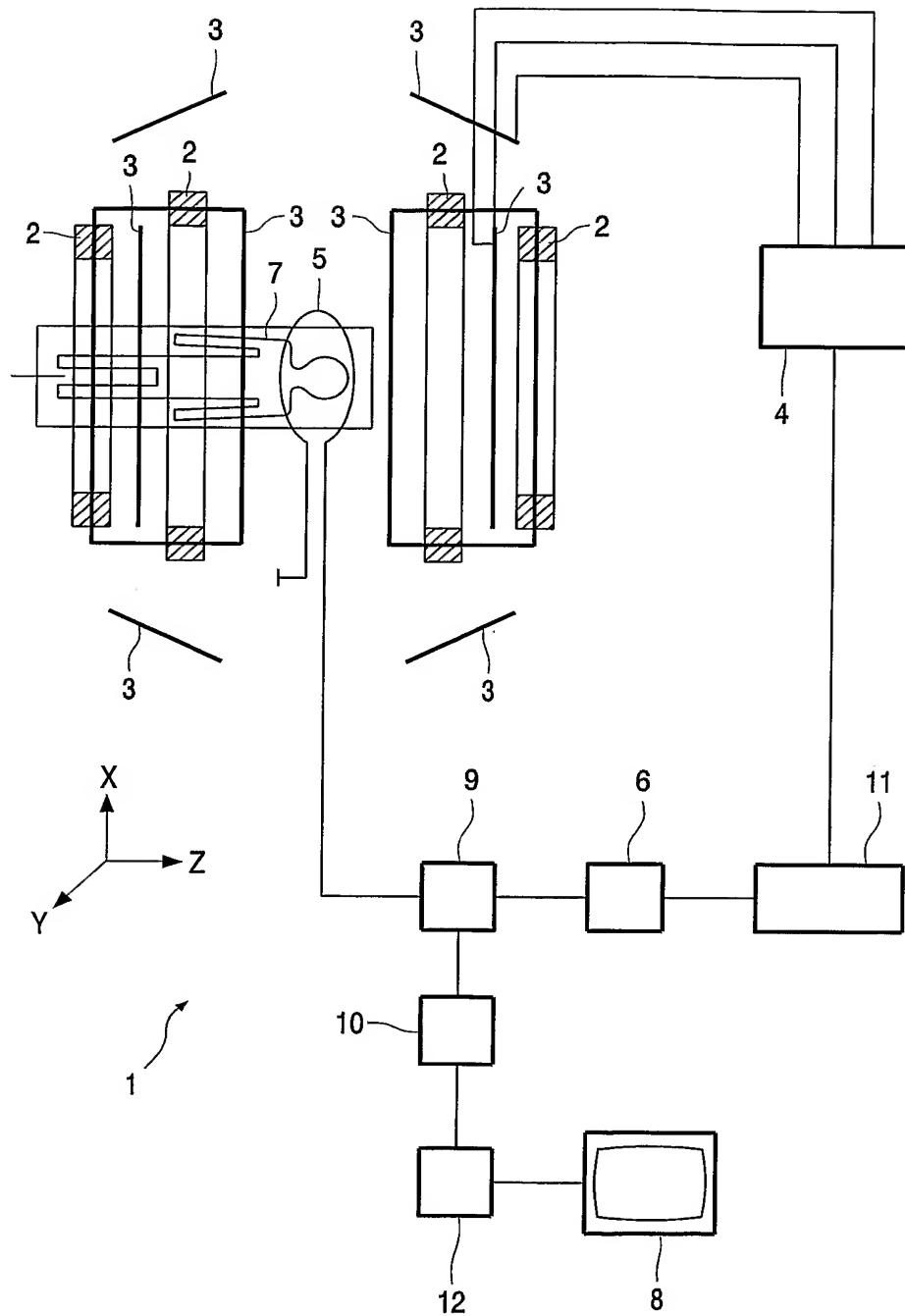
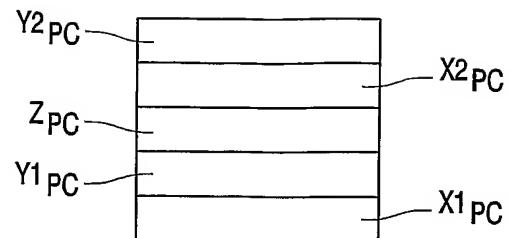
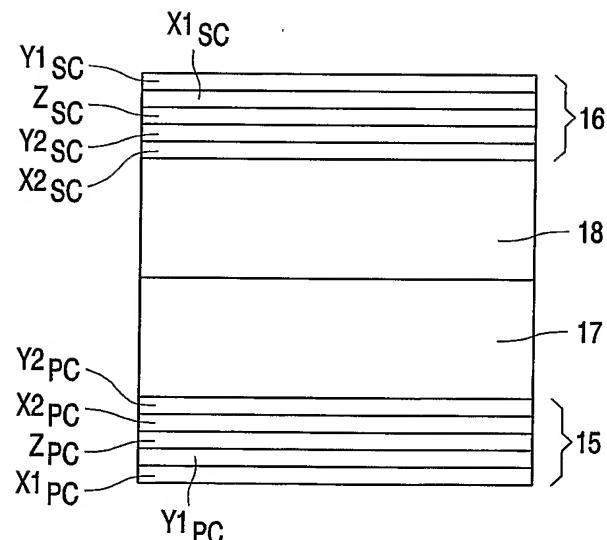


FIG. 1



13
FIG. 2



14
FIG. 3

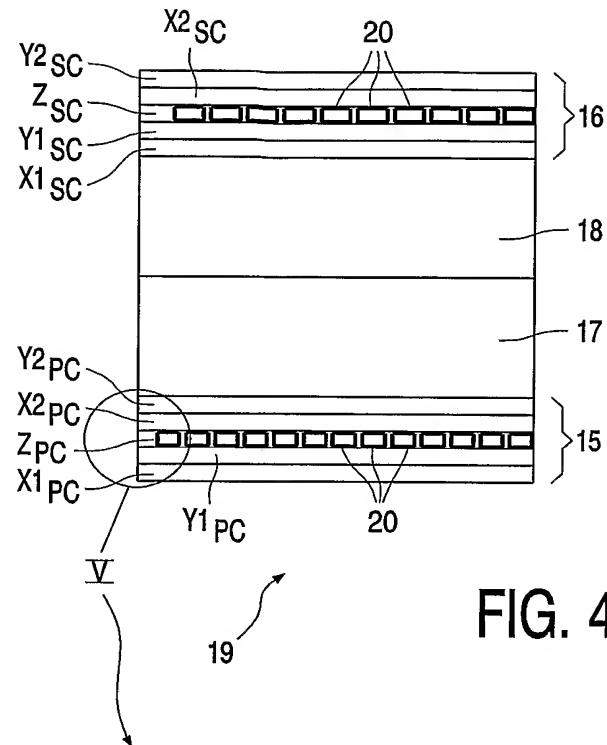


FIG. 4

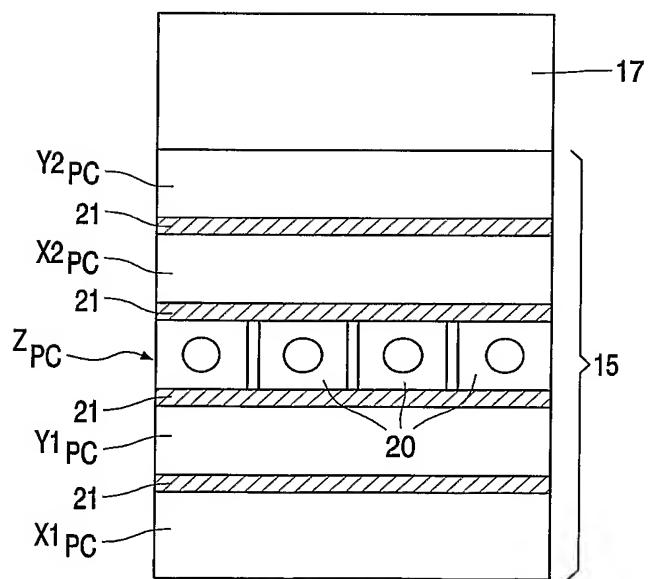


FIG. 5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No
PCT/IB2004/052121

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 G01R33/385

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 7 G01R

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, INSPEC, MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, COMPENDEX, WPI Data, PAJ

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	KIMMLINGEN R ET AL: "GRADIENT SYSTEM PROVIDING CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE FIELD CHARACTERISTICS" MAGNETIC RESONANCE IN MEDICINE, ACADEMIC PRESS, DULUTH, MN, US, vol. 47, no. 4, April 2002 (2002-04), pages 800-808, XP001104708 ISSN: 0740-3194 * chapter "Methods" *	1, 4, 7-12, 14
A	----- US 6 311 389 B1 (YAMASHITA MASATOSHI ET AL) 6 November 2001 (2001-11-06) column 4, line 20 - line 43 -----	2, 3, 5, 6, 13
Y	US 5 406 204 A (MORICH MICHAEL A ET AL) 11 April 1995 (1995-04-11) column 6, line 40 - line 45 -----	1, 4, 7-12, 14
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	-/-	

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 January 2005

Date of mailing of the international search report

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PCT/US2004/052121

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	US 5 736 858 A (HARVEY PAUL R ET AL) 7 April 1998 (1998-04-07) cited in the application column 5, line 22 - line 42 -----	1-14
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